

# **From Order to Space in One Year... The MECA Electrometer Experience**

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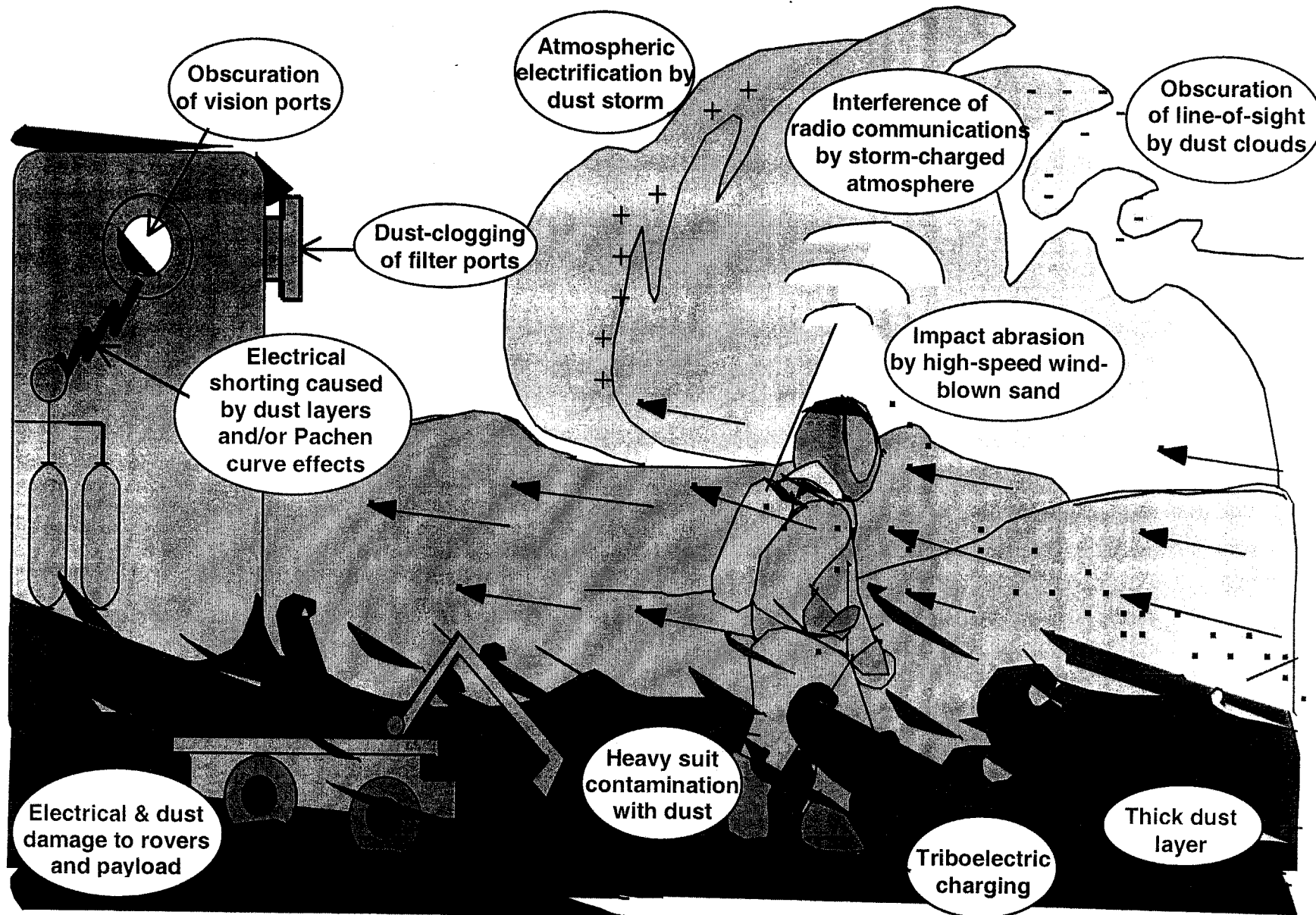
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Material Science Laboratory  
Kennedy Space Center  
NASA**

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## MARS ELECTROSTATIC ENVIRONMENT



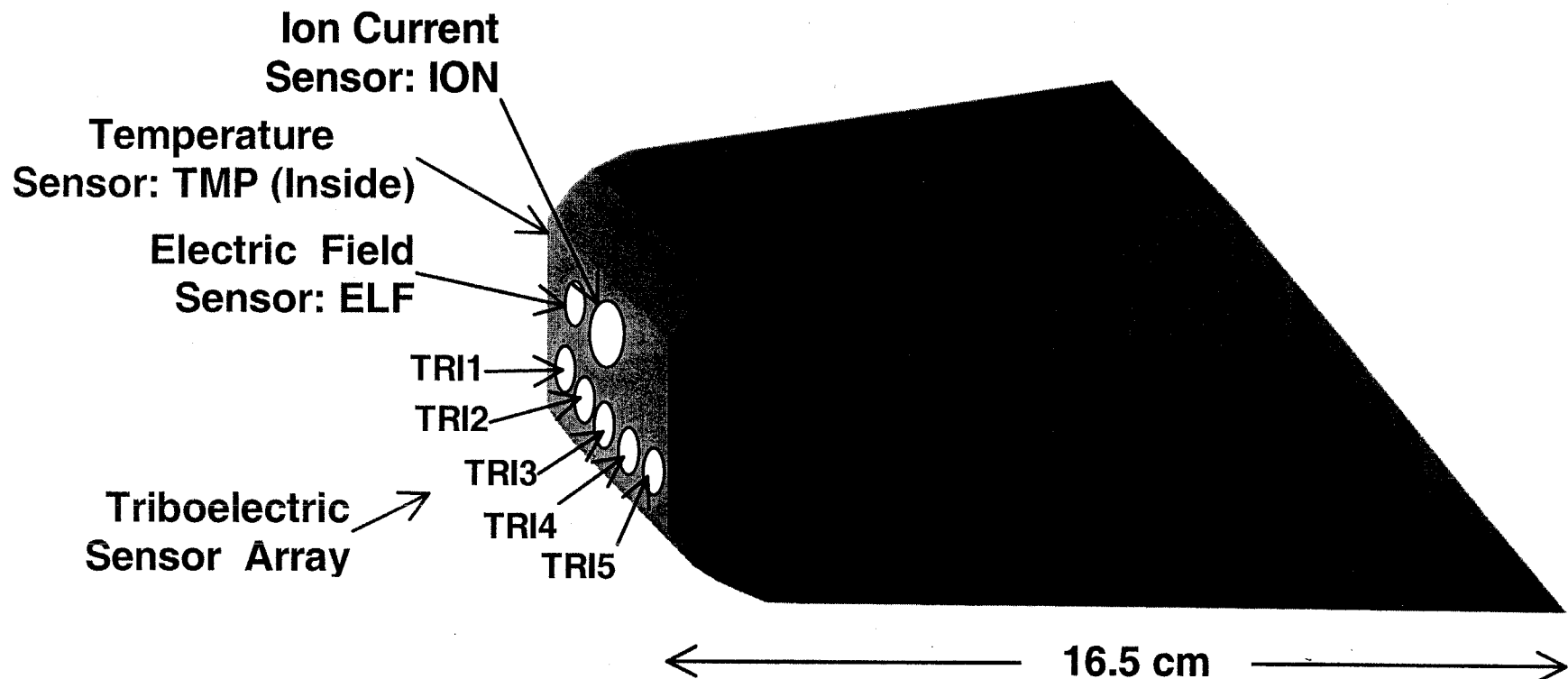
After J. Marshall, NASA/AMES

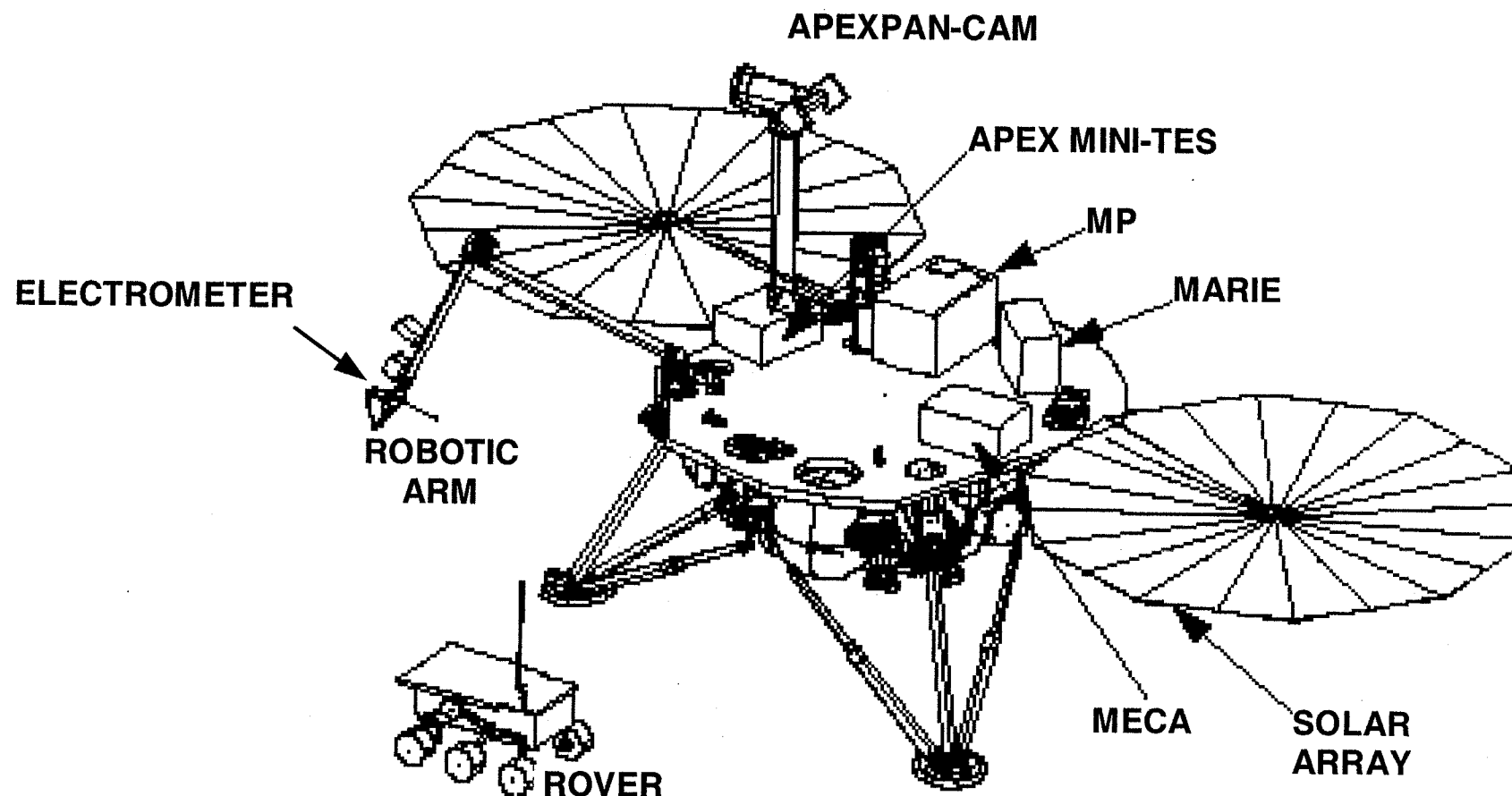
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**MECA ELECTROMETER OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH**

**OBJECTIVE:** To determine the nature of the electrostatic properties of the Martian atmosphere and regolith

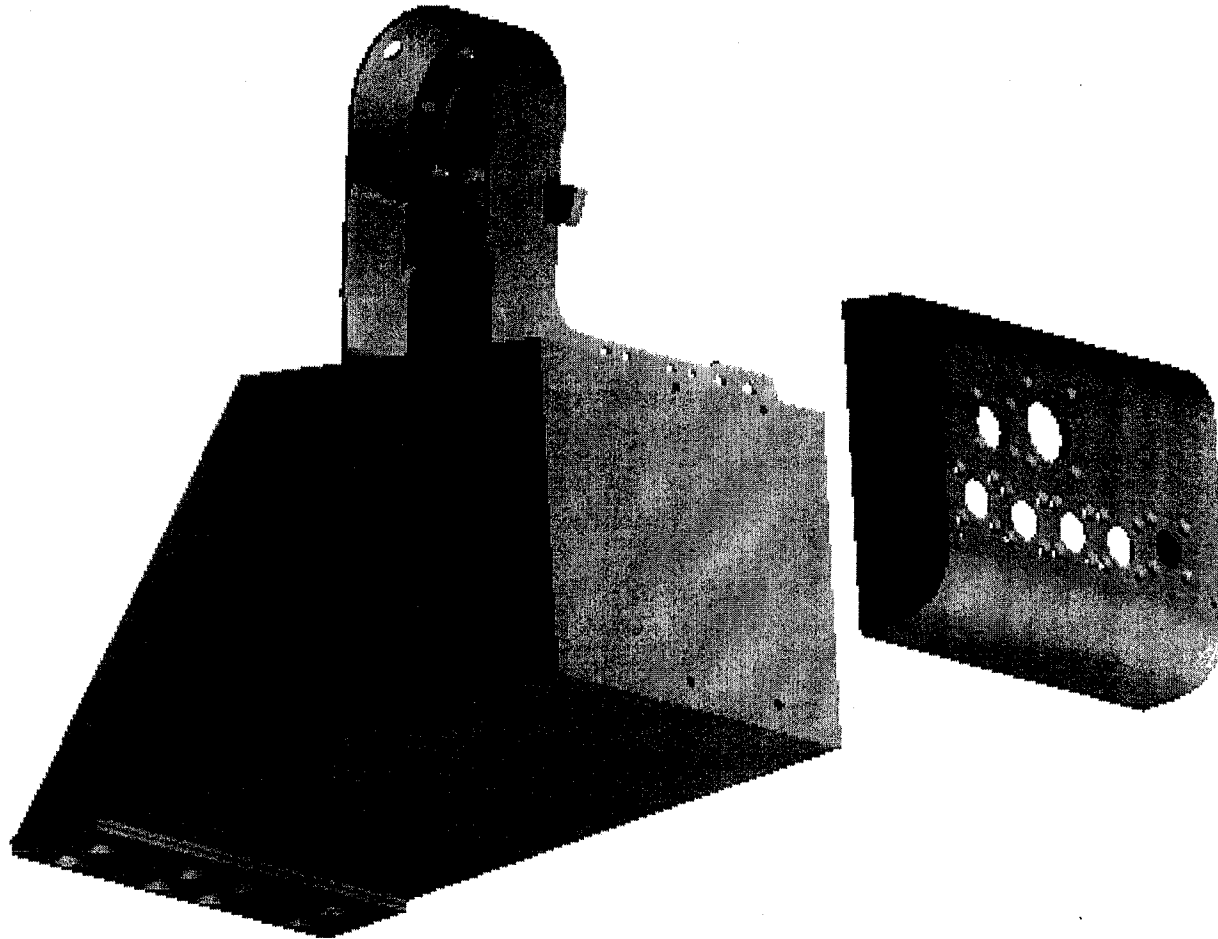
- by measuring the pick-up of triboelectrically-induced charge during the operation of the robotic arm while moving through the Martian soil using a Triboelectric Sensor,
- by measuring the strength of the electric field above the Martian soil by using the arm to raise and lower electrometer above the soil by using an Electric-Field Sensor, and
- by measuring the atmosphere ion currents especially those generated by the wind while the arm is fully extended vertically by using an Ion Chamber.



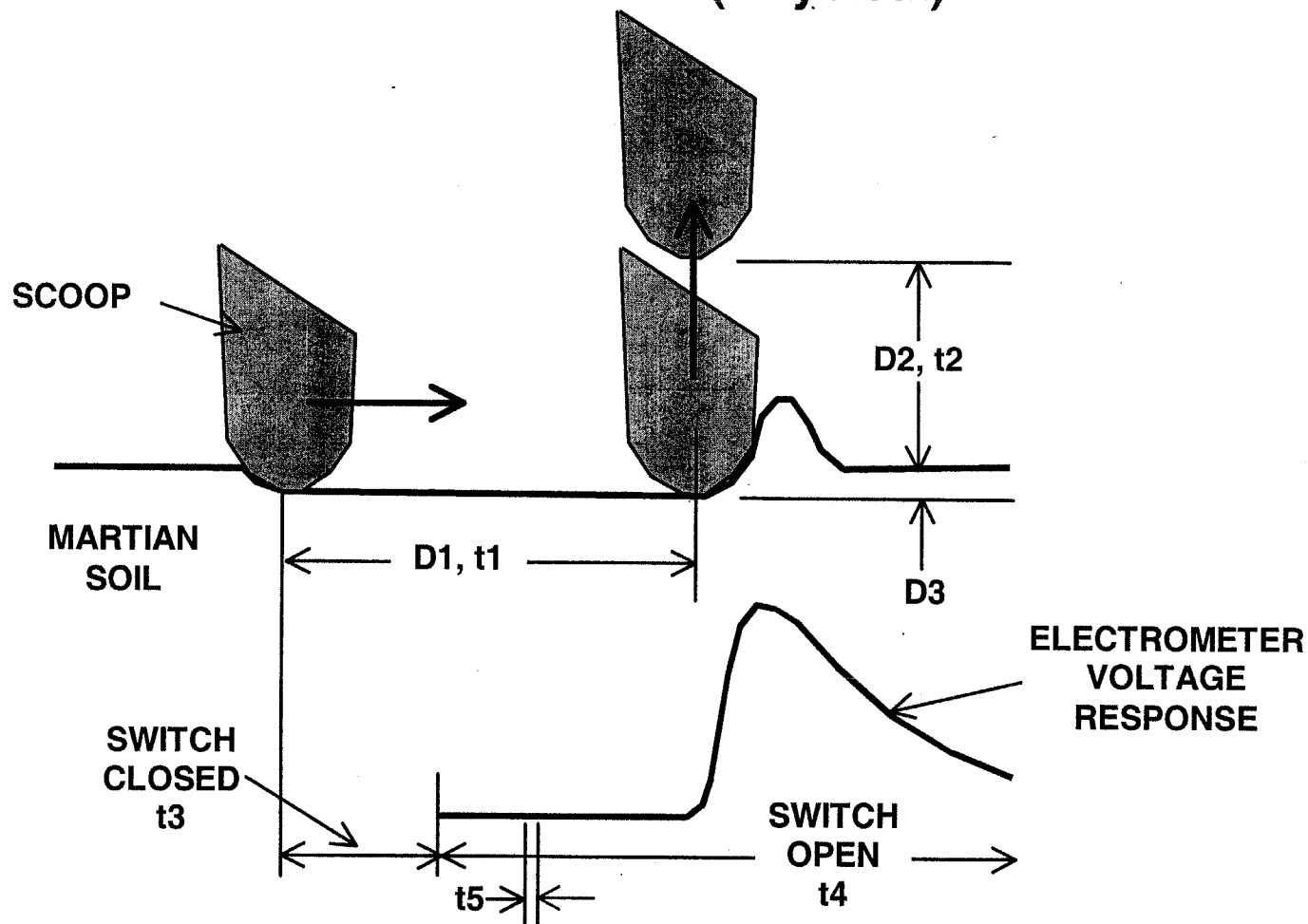


**MECA Electrometer Mounted in the Heel of the Robotic Arm Scoop**

## **MECA Electrometer Mounted in the Heel of the Robot Arm Scoop**

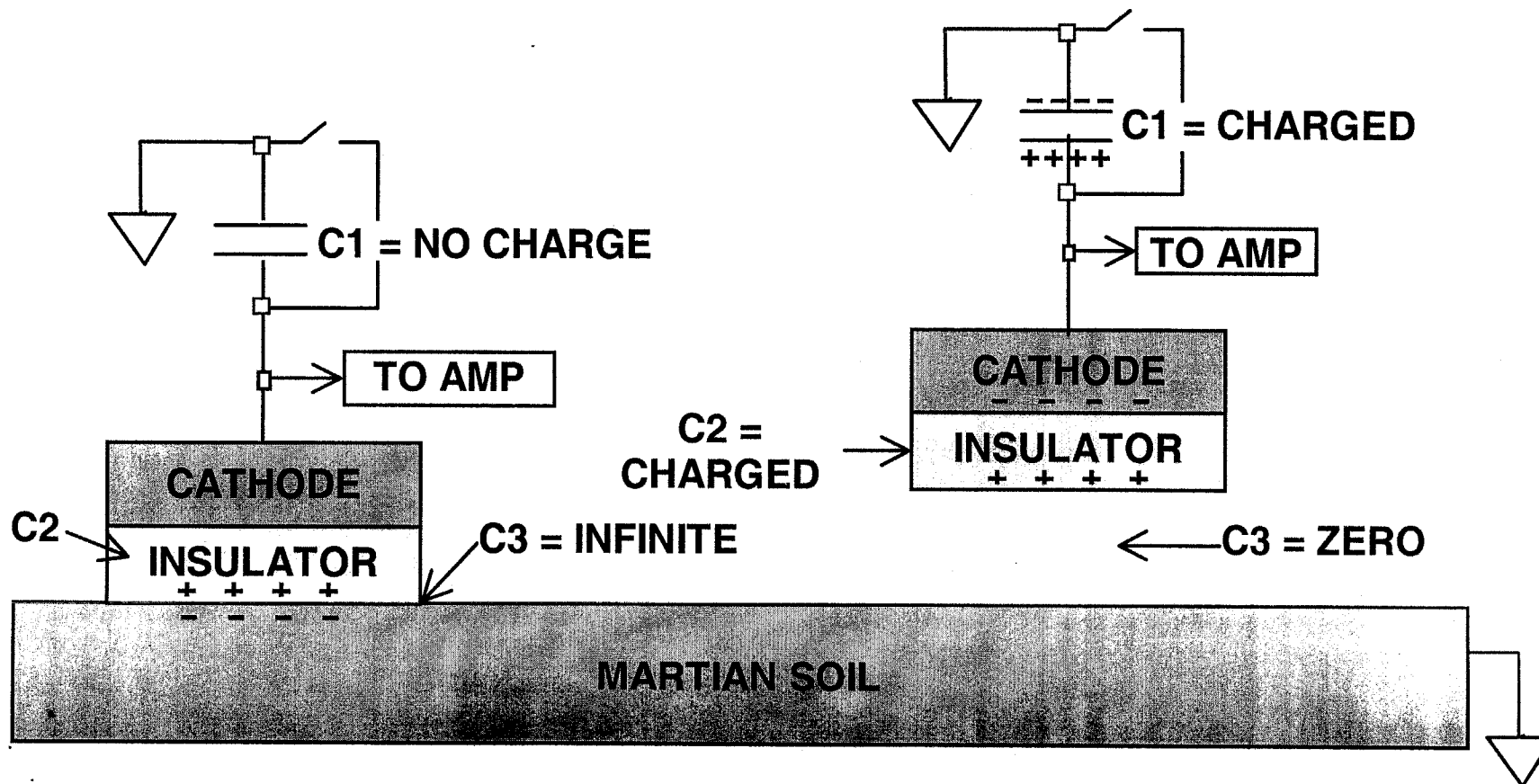


## OPERATION (Physical)

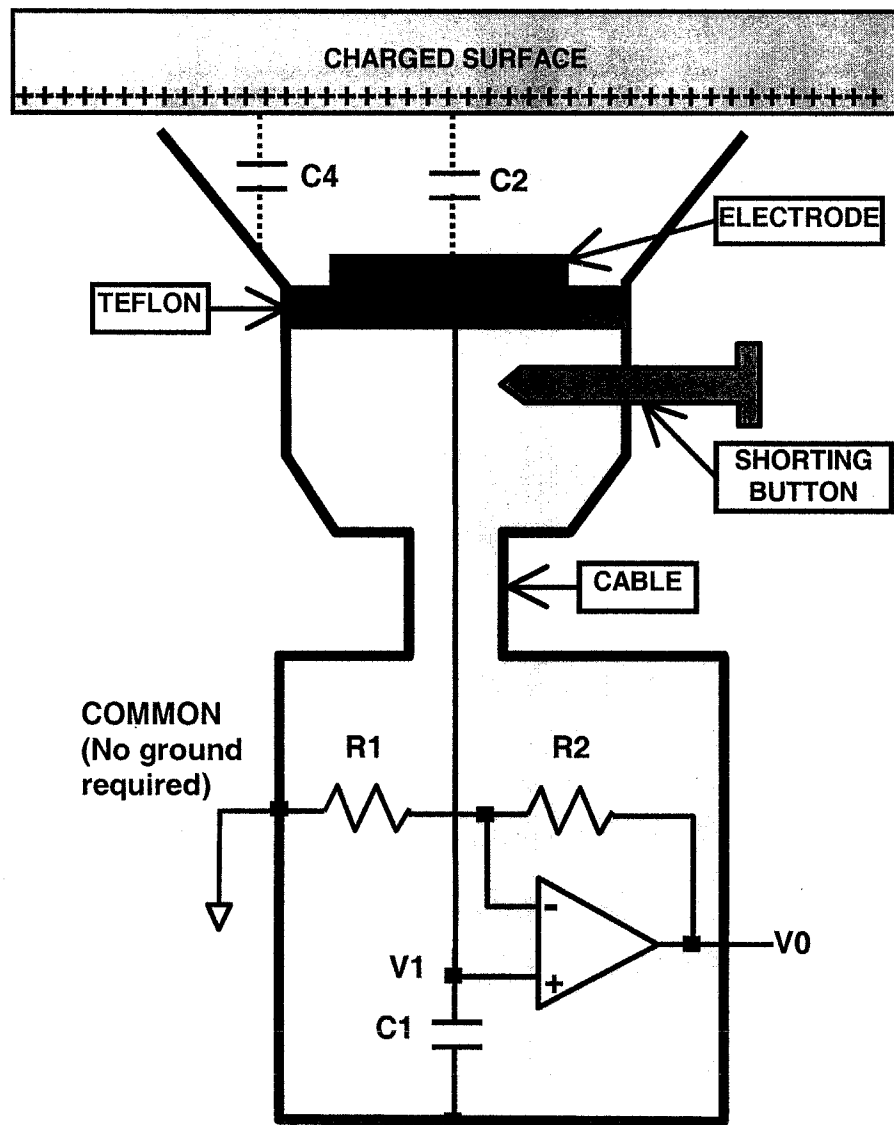


Recommended operating parameters:  $D1 = 10$  cm,  $D2 = 1$  cm,  $D3 = 0.5$  to  $1$  cm,  $t1 = 10$  s,  $t2 = 0.5$  s,  $t3 = 1$  s,  $t4 = 19$  s,  $t5 = 0.1$  s ( $t5$  is the time interval between acquiring data).

## OPERATION (Electrical)



## KEITHLEY ELECTROMETER (circa 1960)

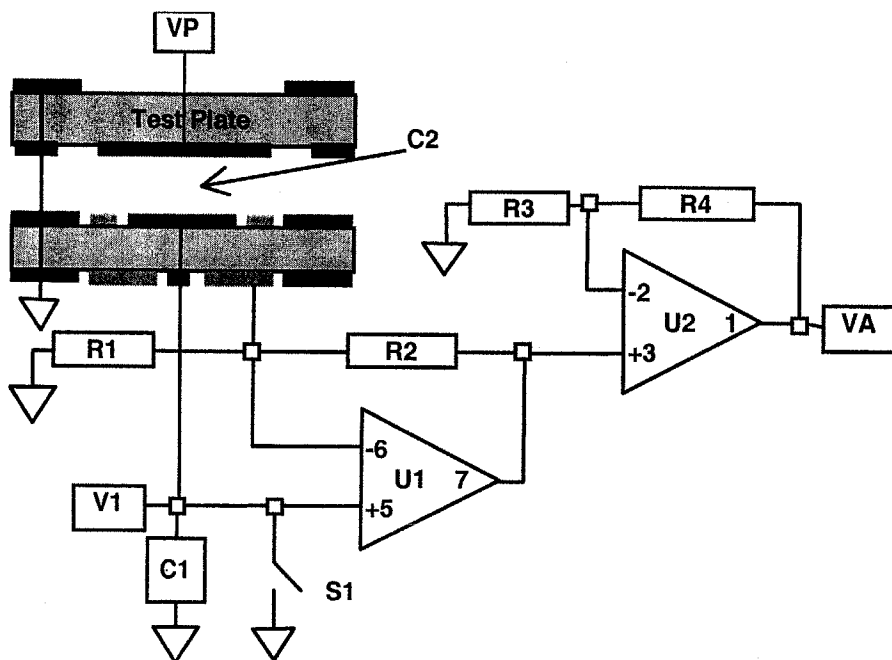


- Three-node circuit consists of C1, C2, and C3.
- Shorting button used to remove charge from C1 and thus zero the instrument.
- Electrometer is a high-input impedance follower Op Amp with gain.
- Since  $C1 \gg C2$  and  $C1 \gg C3$ , the potential at the Op Amp is in the millivolt range and thus protected from the high potentials that appear across C2 and C3.

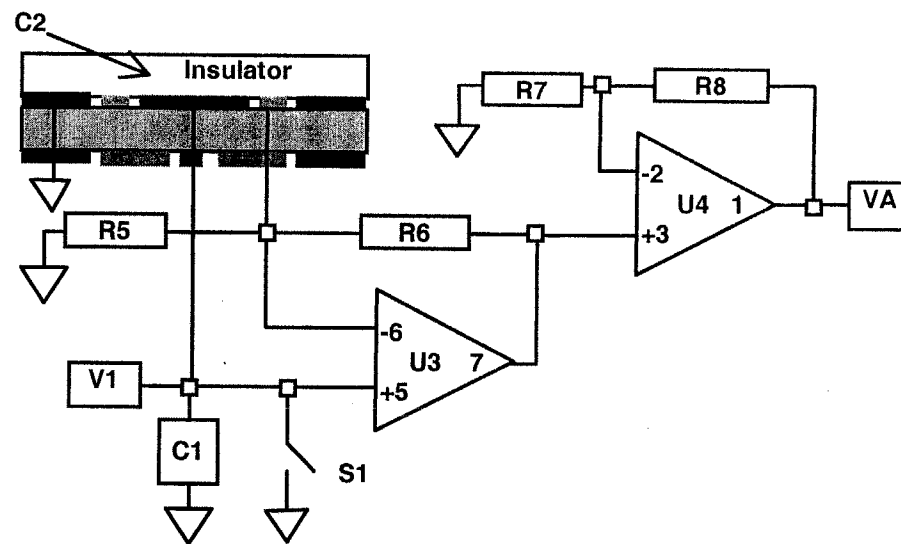
Ref.: *Electrometer Measurements*,  
Keithley Instruments (Cleveland,  
Ohio, 1972).



**ELECTRIC FIELD AND TRIBOELECTRIC CIRCUITRY**

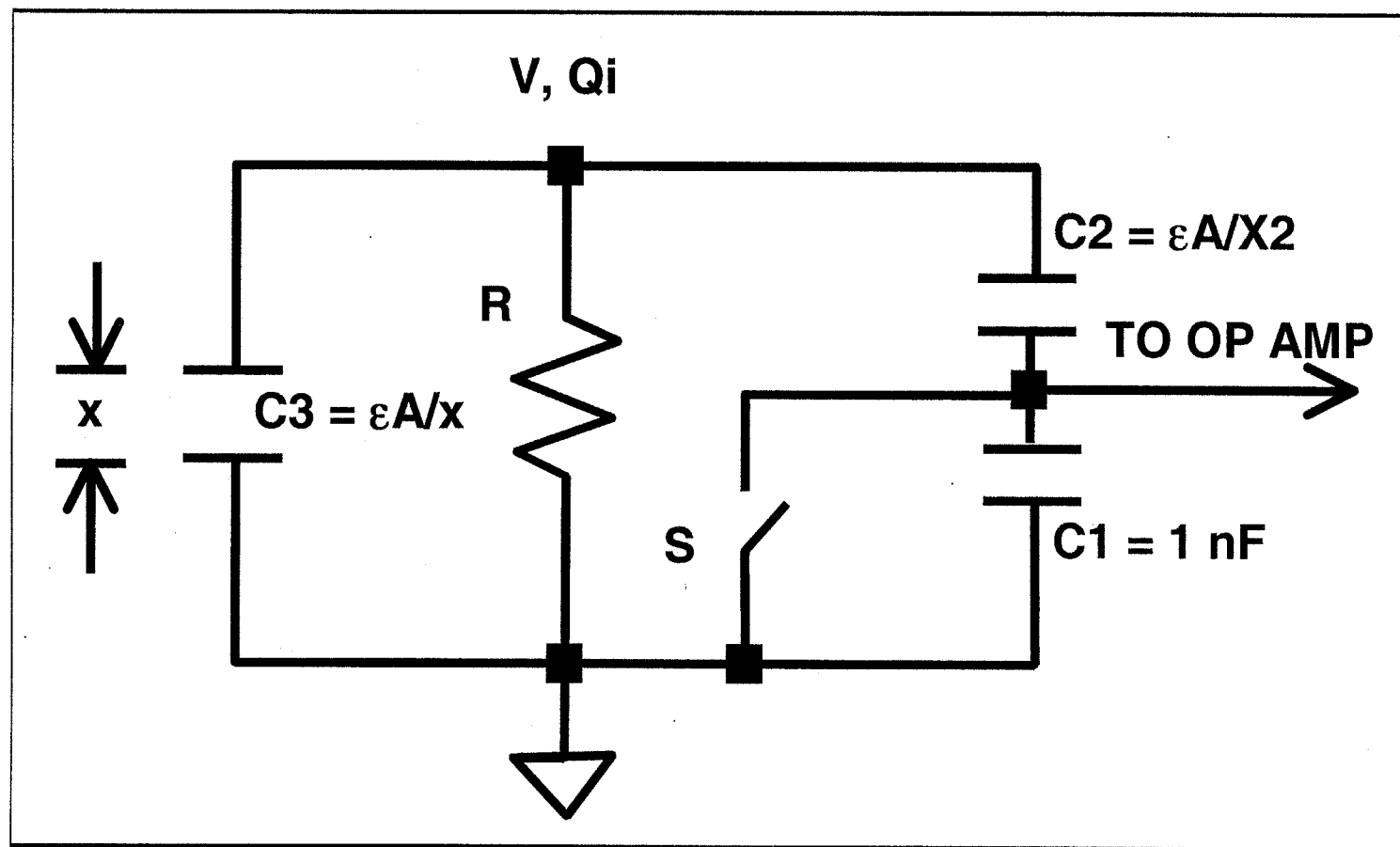


(a) Electric field sensor with test plate.

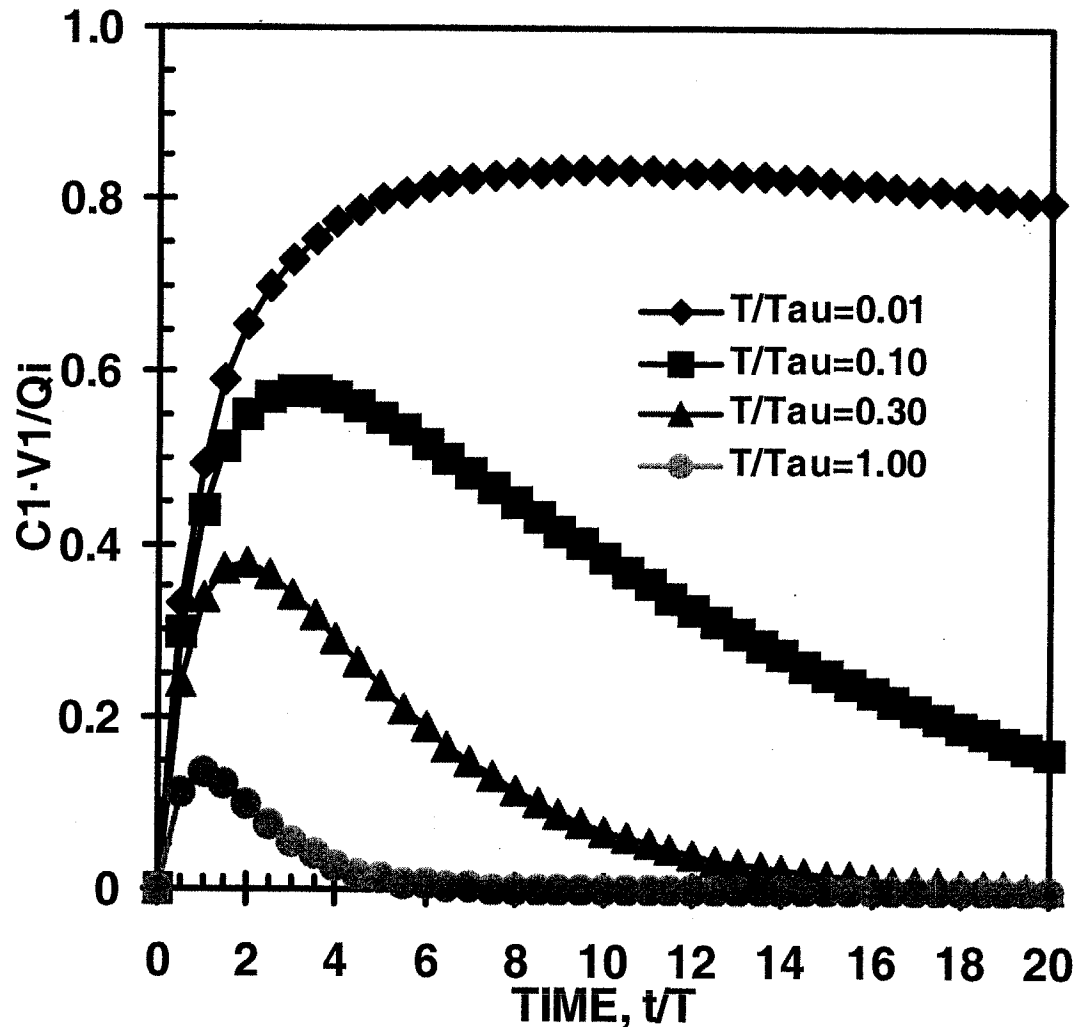


(b) Triboelectric sensor with insulator.

## TRIBOELECTRIC SENSOR MODEL

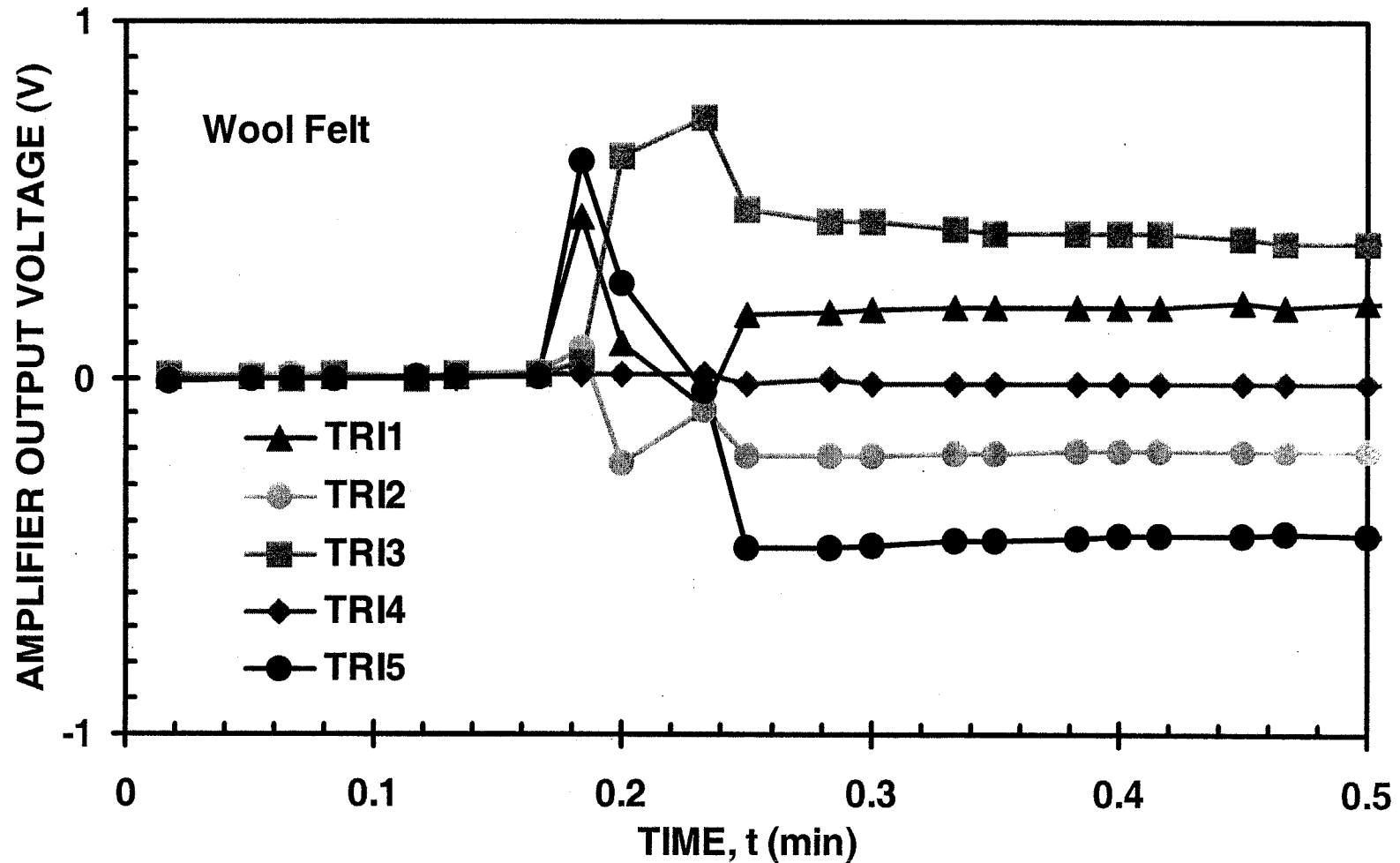


## TRIBOELECTRIC RESPONSE CURVES



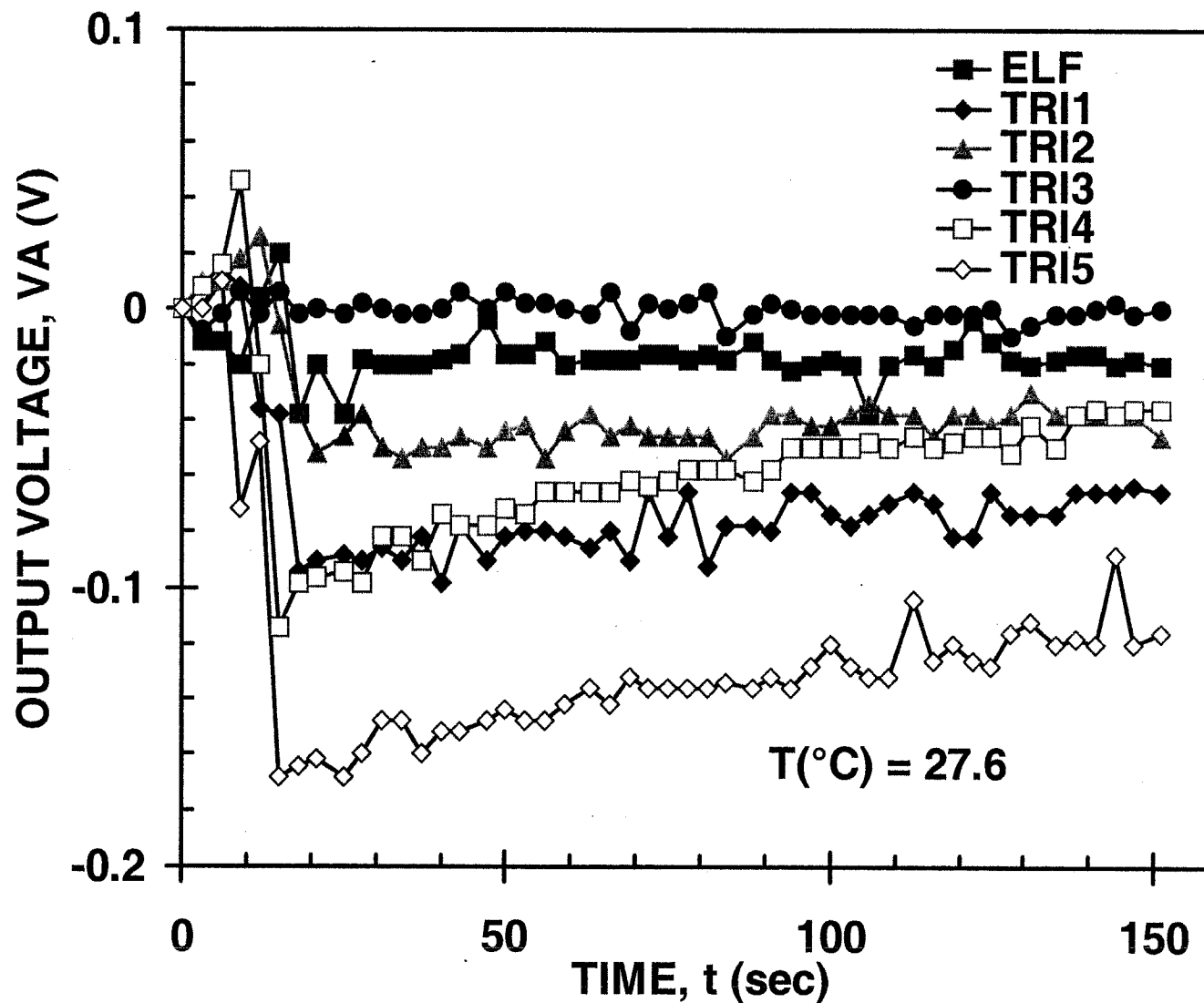
After rubbing the surface, the electrometer lifts off from surface with a constant velocity,  $v$ , and charge  $Qi$ . The time from liftoff is  $t$ ,  $Tau = R \cdot C0$ , and  $T = \epsilon A / (v \cdot C0)$  where  $C0 = C1 \cdot C2 / (C1 + C2)$  and  $C3 = \epsilon A / X$ .

## Triboelectric Sensor Response: Hand Rubbing



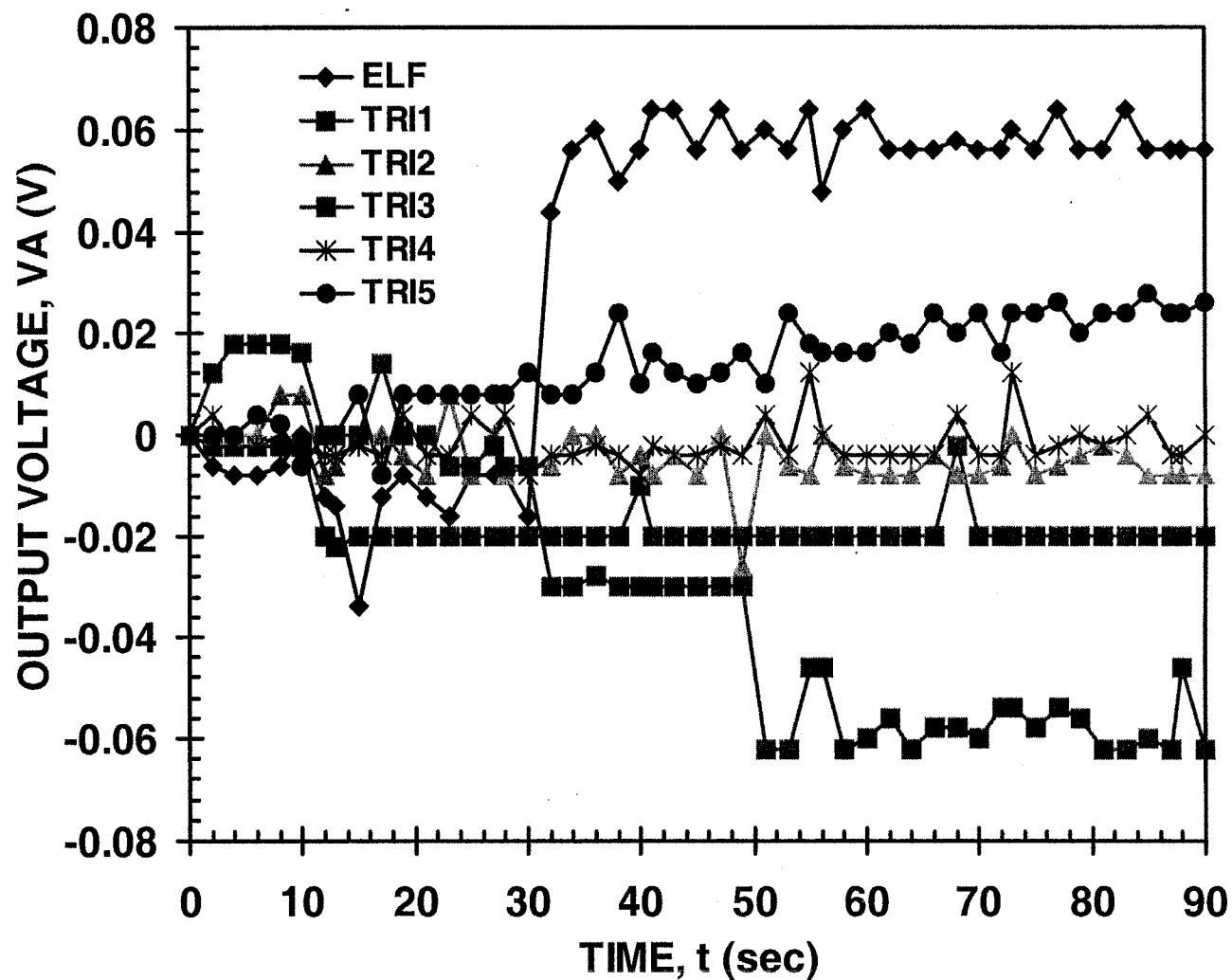
TRI1 is ABS, TRI2 is polycarbonate, TRI3 is linen filled phenolic, TRI4 is Rulon-J, and TRI5 is Teflon which were rubbed with wool felt.

## Triboelectric Sensor Response: Rubbing Apparatus w/ Wool Felt



TRI1 is ABS, TRI2 is polycarbonate, TRI3 is velostat, TRI4 is Rulon-J, and TRI5 is Teflon which were rubbed with wool felt.

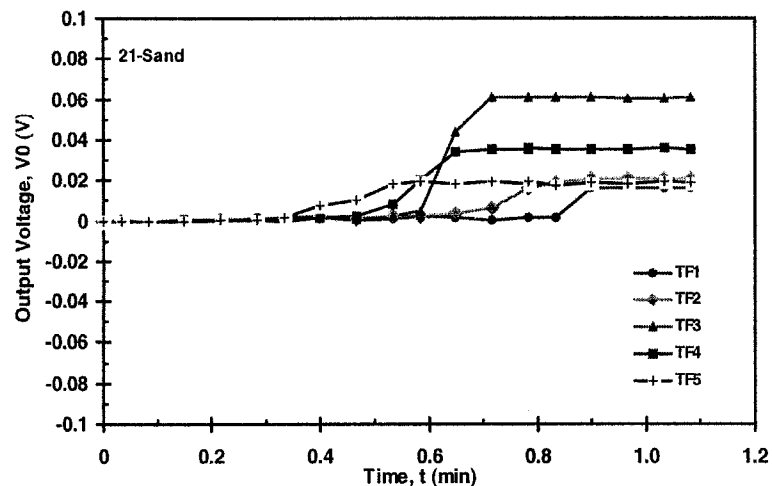
## Triboelectric Sensor Response: Particle Removal



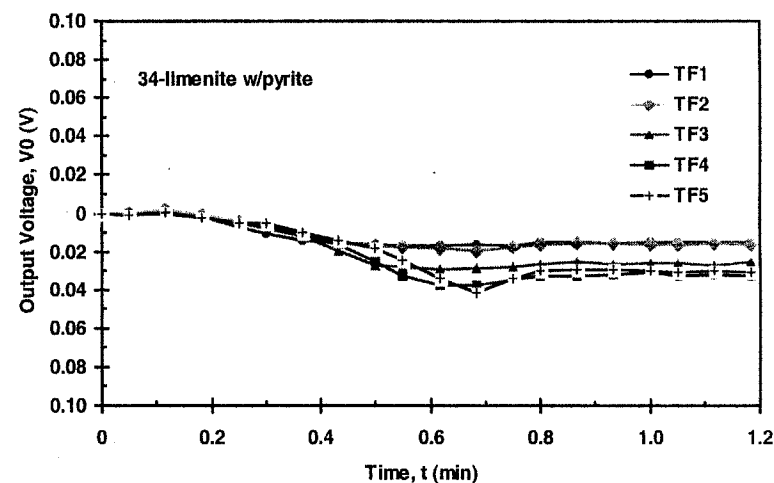
TRI1 is ABS, TRI2 is polycarbonate, TRI3 is Teflon, TRI4 is Rulon-J, and TRI5 is Teflon which were rubbed with wool felt.

## Triboelectric Sensor Response: Soil-Dust Exposure Test

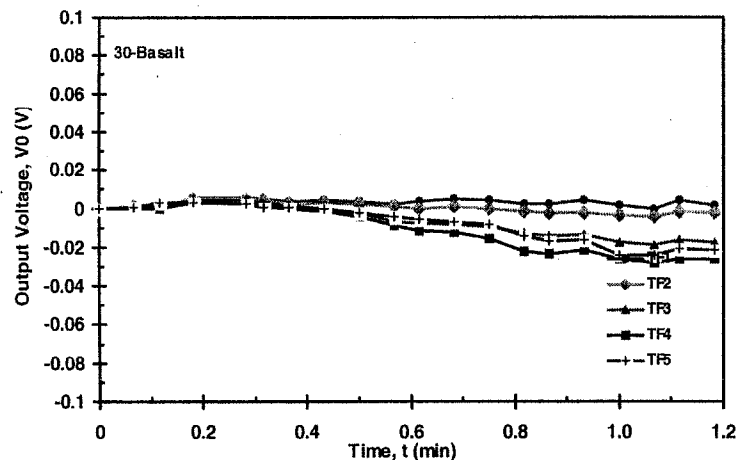
### Sand



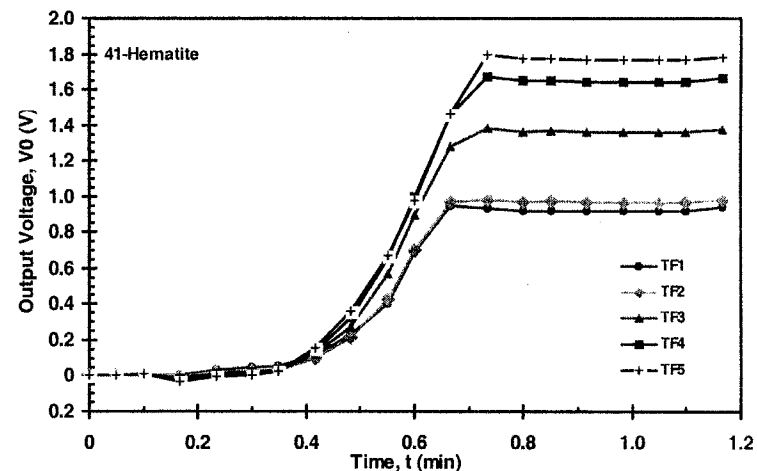
### Ilmenite w/ pyrite



### Basalt



### Hematite Dust



No insulators placed over the triboelectric sensors.

**ELECTROMETER DEVELOPMENT CYCLE**

| <b>PROTOTYPES (NO.)</b>     | <b>START DATE</b>  | <b>COMMENTS</b>                       |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>ELE18614 (1)</b>         | <b>14 Jun 1998</b> | <b>Switch leakage too high</b>        |
| <b>ELE28B01 (1)</b>         | <b>1 Nov 1998</b>  | <b>Ion current chamber evaluation</b> |
| <b>ELE38B22 (1)</b>         | <b>22 Nov 1998</b> | <b>Breakdown ~45, kV</b>              |
| <b>ELE48B01 (2)</b>         | <b>1 Dec 1998</b>  | <b>More Breakdown studies</b>         |
|                             |                    | <b>Ion current studies</b>            |
| <b>ELE58C27 (1)</b>         | <b>27 Dec 1998</b> | <b>Soil-dust studies</b>              |
| <b>ELE69131 (2)</b>         | <b>31 Jan 1999</b> | <b>First insulators installed</b>     |
|                             |                    | <b>First triboelectric rubbing</b>    |
|                             |                    | <b>First serial interface</b>         |
| <b>ELE79417 (1 maybe 2)</b> | <b>17 Apr 1999</b> | <b>First titanium housing</b>         |
|                             |                    | <b>First automatic rubbing</b>        |
| <b>ELE89502 (8 in fab)</b>  | <b>2 May 1999</b>  | <b>Flight equipment</b>               |
|                             |                    | <b>Material selection (TBD)</b>       |
|                             |                    | <b>Martian Soil response (TBD)</b>    |



**From Order to Space in One Year...The MECA Electrometer Experience**

**CONCLUSION:** It takes the following to make it happen.

**People Expertise:**

**Triboelectricity:** Ray Gompf

**Electric fields:** Otto Orient

**SPICE Circuit analysis:** Le-Jen Cheng

**CAD Mechanical Design:** Mike Thelen

**Board Layout:** Martin Buehler

**Procurement:** Li-Jen Cheng

**Systems:** Terry Freeman, ASU

**Science Advisory Panel:** twelve international members

**Management:** Mike Hecht, Mitch Shellman and Lynne Cooper

**Parts Availability:**

**Rapid Turn Electronics Suppliers:** (Digi-Key, Mouser)

**Specialty Electronics:** (IMS...high value resistors)

**Mechanical parts:** (Small Parts, Inc.... screws)

**Triboelectric Materials:** (Small Parts, Inc, KSC)

**Fabrication:**

**Board Fabrication:** T-Tech

**Precision Titanium Machining:** Micro Steel

**Flight Class Assembly:** Halcyon

**Testing:**

**Mars Simulators:** JPL and KSC

**Flight Test (Burn-in, vibration, thermal cycle):** JPL